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New-Hork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1894.

THIRTY PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-China has sent a commissioner Japan, to sue for peace on any conditions except that of the loss of territory; Port Arthur was taken after a simultaneous attack by sea and land. === The French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 390 to 112 decided to discuss the clauses of the Madagascar credits bill = Another victory has been won by the Dutch over the Balinese in Lombok.

Domestic.—The Yale football team defeated the Harvard eleven at Springfield, 12 to 4. = Bids for the new \$50,000,000 loan were opened at the Treasury Department; proposals aggregating \$154,370,900 were received. The funeral of William T. Walters took place in Baltimore. - Winners at St. Asaph: Lo Bengula, Dreibund, Miss Dixie, Indra, High Point Belle and Nero. - Robbers at Shiner. Tex., blew up a vault containing a large sum of money, which they secured; the explosion caused a fire which did \$100,000 damage. Ex-Congressman John Raines was nominated to succeed Senator Saxton in the XXVIth State Senate District.

City and Suburban.-Samuel C. Seely, a bookkeeper of the Shoe and Leather National Bank, was found to be a defaulter to the extent of \$354,600; he had an accomplice named Frederick Baker, who was an old depositor in the bank. == Two men lost their lives by being crushed under a train at the Cortlandt-st. station of the Sixth Avenue Elevated road. - The stock market was firm on covering of short accounts,

and at the close was strong and higher. The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair; cooler; high west winds. Temperature yesterday; Lowest, 39 degrees; highest, 46; average, 42%.

celebrating the anniversary of the evacuation themselves if ganized in honor of the beatification of their have promoted. It is but a flimsy excuse that mass at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, abuses. That is the evasion of downright cowwhich will be attended not only by the Lafayette and Rochambeau Guards, but also by the French Ambassador and his entire mission in full uniform.

New-York will be literally overrun with wheelmen during the coming week. They are arriving from every part of the continent, and even from Europe, to attend the Grand International Bicycle Tournament at Madison Square Garden, Not only will the professional champions of the New World and of the Old be pitted against each other, but there are also to be a large number of amateur races, for which many hundred entries have already been made. Indeed, the tournament bids fair to prove as great an attraction to the bicycling world as the annual Horse Show does to sportsmen and to society.

It speaks well for the solidity of the Shoe and Leather Bank that in the unanimous opinion of the Clearing House Committee the disappearance of \$354,000 from its funds by embezzlement in no way affects its soundness or impairs its ability to pay its depositors. The defalcation, which is the largest robbery of the kind since the theft of \$450,000 from the Ninth National Bank by its president, was only made public yesterday afternoon. The perpetrators of the steal are Samuel Seely, the bookkeeper of the institution, and one of its oldest and most respected customers. Both men, who have been working in collusion in this matter during a period of nearly nine years, are now fugitives from justice.

Judge Ingraham's decision that a policeman is "a public officer" has had something of the effect of a bombshell among our Finest. For it has the effect of putting an end to all the free transportation on railroads and horsecar lines that they have hitherto enjoyed as one of the most highly prized perquisites of their office. Henceforth they will be compelled by law to pay their fares like ordinary citizens, any failure to do so being attended by penalties not only for themselves, but also for the company which can be shown to have granted them favors in the shape of free rides. It is estimated that in this way Judge Ingraham's decision will have the effect of taking at least pocket, and great is the gnashing of teeth in in Northern China, defended by a formidable to the commerce of the world, stands practically \$100 a year directly out of every policeman's consequence among the Force.

Japan, have said that the fall of Port Arthur bition, and to predispose the Government to must end the war. It certainly should. No grant peace to China on honorable terms, with where is there evidence of any ability on China's ample financial indemnities and guarantees of charged at a nominal rate for the use of wharves part to resist further aggressions. Wei-Hai-Wei, Corean independence, but without territorial her one remaining stronghold, is in utter demoralization. So is Moukden. So are the Taku most purblind fatalist among the mandarins must realize that China is beaten, and that the time has come to sue for peace. Indeed, it is reported that an envoy has already gone to any terms short of actual dismemberment of

the war. There is no reason to suppose that the prestige which will be developed from their in the free port at Copenhagen will be loaded Japan will impose any exorbitant terms of energy, maritime skill and military valor in the directly on board the freight trains provided to peace; certainly not that she will demand any present war, a great destiny as a commercial convey it to its destination in Sweden and Norcession of Chinese territory. The most she has nation now seems to be in reserve for them. way. ever been suspected of seeking in that direction Chins, on the other hand, has received a crush-large export trade with the countries washed by is the island of Formosa, which cannot justly ing and humiliating defeat which may have the Baltic, ranking third in importance on the be regarded as an integral part of China. If revolutionary tendencies. It may be premature import returns of Denmark, Scandinavia, West she should also insist upon occupying some posts to forecast the dissolution of the vast Empire in China itself until the stipulated indemnity which, with its swarming hives of population, and industry are likely to be considerably bene were paid in full, she would not go beyond the has been stationary, if not reactionary, while the fitted by the opening of Copenhagen to the un common practice of civilized nations.

reached yesterday, when at Hampden Park, Springfield, Yale defeated Harvard by the score of 12 to 4. The weather conditions were perfect. and the battle of brains and brawn was fought out in the presence of a great throng of enthusiastic adherents of each of the two great universities. Fair women were there by the hundreds, and the waving banners of blue and crimson and the cries that spurred on the contending elevens to renewed endeavor made the spectacle a picturesque and inspiring one. Harvard fought a plucky game, if a losing one; and twice she narrowly missed chances of increasing her score, once by a few inches and again by a few seconds. A few men were hurt, and hurt seriously; but their chief sorrow is probably that a part of the general public will make their injuries the basis for a fresh condemnation of the sport. It is to be regretted, too, that two players had to be ruled off the field for "slugging," of which there were no cases in last year's Springfield game.

THE CONDEMNATION JUST.

Some persons are complaining that they are treated harshly and unjustly in the sweeping condemnation which an aroused public conscience and profound sense of horror and indignation are visiting upon everybody connected with or responsible for the system of corruption and crime whose centre is in East Fourteenthst., while its tentacles clutch every business interest, every social and domestic relation, every brick and paving-stone, from the Bronx to the Battery. They say they are included in this condemnation when they have done nothing to deserve it; that though they have been connected with the Tammany organization, and have perhaps held office under its auspices and by its favor, they are personally innocent of wrongdoing and ought not to be subject to the undiscriminating censure so universally indulged in. Among those who complain of injustice in this | regard are the patrolmen of the police force, who say it is not fair to condemn the whole force because the Lexow Committee have discovered a system of corruption, bribery, blackmail and complicity with crime which involves the heads of the department, nearly all the subordinate officials and a large number of roundsmen and patrolmen. It does seem hard, it must be admitted, that the honest and hardworking members of the force, who are innocent of complicity in the rascalities which have been exposed, should be made to share in the disgrace. They deserve sympathy. But it must be remembered that the sweeping condemnation in which they are perhaps unjustly included is the large loan for resumption purposes was due to the fact that during the Lexow investigation the policemen who have been put upon the stand have committed such open and unblushing perjury in defence of themselves and the system, and have shown such audacity and depravity, that the public not unnaturally assumed that the entire department was rotten from top to bottom. As to others in higher official positions who

assert their personal honesty and their freedom from responsibility for the crimes of the Tammany organization, it may be said that they do not deserve sympathy and are not entitled to exemption from public condemnation. The same may be said also of all who, with even so much knowledge as the public had of Tammany practices before the Lexow exposures, winked at them and from either personal or partisan motives tacitly encouraged them. All these sinned wilfully and deliberately against morality and the Nation's credit. There was occasion to decency; against the public welfare and against doubt, when the power was lodged with a Conwill be glorified. If one more debate upon the While the people of New-York are engaged in themselves. They have no one to blame but gress capable of voting for unlimited coinage subject should result, it would probably wax, of silver and unlimited issues of State bank. of Manhattan Island by the British troops, our the wave of popular indignation against the French fellow-citizens will be taking part in leaders whom they have blindly followed and the elaborate ceremonies which they have or- the organization whose wicked purposes they national heroine, the Maid of Orleans. Among as individuals they were powerless to purify other features thereof will be a grand pontifical corrupt politics, initiate reforms or correct ardice. And in the war for good government and honest administration, which is always on, always flagrant and always must be, it should be borne in mind that cowardice is accounted the same as in armed warfare-no less criminal than desertion or treason. In actual armed conflicts, indeed, the skulking coward merits and receives the added punishment of lasting disgrace to the ordinary penalty of his crime. In the onward march of the cause of political morality and honest government no time can be wasted in sympathy with the weaklings who fall before it, protesting that though their asso-

ciations are bad they are themselves pure. In the present condition of the public mindand God send that it may long endure-there is no disposition either to compromise with the inveterate foes of good government or deal leniently with the easy-going and limber-backed people who, while corruption and crime were and commercial importance to the former freecampant, saw no harm in profiting by conditions which they now say they did not actively promote or personally approve. The destruction of the Tammany system, which has been ordered by an overwhelming popular vote, must include the entire outfit, active and passive, and there can be no exceptions. The mandate, "Tammany must be destroyed," is plain and clear. There may be cases of individual hardship in carrying it out, but only so can justice be done and the general good promoted.

LIGHT IN THE EAST.

The capture of Port Arthur by the Japanese prematurely this time. The victory is fully confirmed in to-day's dispatches, with details which tend to heighten the splendor of the achievement. The storming of this stronghold will probably bring the war to an end. If not a final, it is a complete demonstration of the superiority of the Japanese arms in every branch of warfare. The Chinese troops have been outgeneralled and beaten in the open field | pendent of tide, protected alike from the fury in several battles. The Chinese fleet has been of the sea and from that of the wind and outmanoeuvred and outfought in in a general equipped with every modern appliance in the engagement, and driven into harbors where it was powerless for coast defence. Finally has houses, etc., the free port of Copenhagen, which followed the successful investment, bombard- now constitutes to all intents and purposes a ment and capture of the strongest naval arsenal slice of neutral territory, belonging in common garrison and protected by Krupp guns, subma- | without a rival. The entire area, amounting to rine mines and torpedo stations. So brilliant an achievement ought to satisfy Japanese am- customs control of Denmark. Vessels are ex-

conquests. This Eastern war is one of the supreme events | tained for the purpose. forts, Tien-Tsin, and Peking itself. Even the of the century, with a far-reaching trend of In fact, everything that is possible has been consequences and tendencies stretching far into done to render the free port of Copenhagen the the future. It establishes Japan in relations of great central emporium of commodities of Westunchallenged supremacy in the Yellow Sea, and Japan on that very errand, instructed to accept a progressive career rich in promise and fraught their supplies, and a system of ferryboats fitted

world has been steadily advancing in civilization. But it is safe to assume that tremendous The climax of the football season of 1894 was | political and social changes are inevitable as the result of Japan's triumphant progress.

What part Europe is to play in this Asiatie drama cannot be forecast with any degree of assurance. Great Britain and Russia are jealous and watchful rivals there, as they have been on the Afghan border, on the Balkan and in Armenia; and France, with its large territorial conquests in Tonquin, Anam, Cambodia and Siam, is in a position to join in any future scheme for the partition of China. Japan emerges from the present war a maritime and fighting Power, which will have to be taken into account in all future coalitions and alliances for foreign domination in Eastern Asia. Out of the darkness of the Far East a light shines, and it is the light of civilization evolved from conditions of native progress.

THE INCREASE OF DEBT.

It is a queer freak of financial opinion that treats borrowing of money as a reason for enthuslasm and rejoicing. Increase of the public debt is not properly evidence of prosperity. For about thirty years the Nation has joyfully hailed every reduction of the National debt as another step toward financial emancipation, and for a long time it was considered a convincing proof of the capacity of those intrusted with the Government that they steadily cut down the interest-bearing indebtedness and the burdens of the people. A different era came with the return of the Democratic party to power. In its first year of unrestricted control it added \$50,000,000 to the debt and \$2,500,000 to the people's yearly burden, and in its second year has already added like sums, with the possibillity that the operation may yet have to be repeated, unless bids for more than \$50,000,000 of the bonds are now accepted. At the least the change has already added \$100,000,000 to the public debt, which the people had proudly made sacrifices for many years to reduce, and \$5,000,000 to the annual interest charge.

The country has come to this, that it is con sidered a matter for congratulation and enthusiastic hopefulness that the United States has been able to borrow some money. On Friday commercial reports naively recorded the fact that stocks were bought by many, because the fear of a failure of the loan was removed. But this is another milestone in the backward road. A good many years ago a Republican Secretary rate of interest. It was done without a ripple teen years ago, when the country was just effected by Secretary Sherman without a question or a trace of disturbance. The Nation has more than doubled its wealth. Its credit in all the markets of the world has since been made as good as that of any other nation. But things have so far changed that the willingness of capital to lend \$50,000,000 to the United States is considered an occasion for sentimental rejoicing

and a boom in stocks. The worst of it is that the rejoicing is not en view of the present character of the Government, whether confidence in it had not been shaken. At this hour it is an open question whether the money effered to the Government to-day would have been offered on any acceptable terms if the latest elections had not notes. In a real sense, the Street has reason to be glad that confidence in the Government is still manifested by capital.

Any borrowing at this time was simply inexcusable. The evident cause was a revolutionary change in the policy of the Nation toward its industries. After defending them and encouraging them for thirty years, it began to make war on them for the benefit of foreign competitors. Prostration followed as a matter of course. Depression of industries brought shrinkage of revenue. Not satisfied, Congress gave away many millions to favored monopolies, and threw away about \$74,000,000 of revenue derived from duties by which home industries had been de fended. Except for that change, and the promise of it, there would have been no occasion for placing upon the people the additional bur den of debt and yearly interest which President Cleveland now fastens upon them as a memento of his wisdom and patriotism.

"SOMETHING NEW IN DENMARK."

In view of the fact that Hamburg and Bremen are indebted for their phenomenal prosperity dom of their ports, the establishment of a free port at Copenhagen must be regarded as an exceedingly shrewd and far-sighted move on the part of our friends, the Danes. Writing just two centuries ago, the British traveller and diplomat, Robert Molesworth, says of Copenhagen in his book about Denmark; "Its situa-"tion for trade is one of the best in the world because of the excellence of its port, so that "without a doubt were Copenhagen a free city Baltic Canal, which is intended to serve commercial as well as strategical ends, was begun forces is again reported, and certainly not recommendation of Mr. Molesworth and determined to carry into effect his advice. The project received the sanction of the Legislature in completion.

With a wharfage length of nearly five miles, a mean depth of 31 feet of water, thus rendering even the largest transatlantic steamers indeshape of huge elevators, electric cranes, wareover 82,000 acres, is treated as lying outside the empted from the payment of shipping dues to the State and of harbor dues, and will only be and machinery, and coal will be furnished at the lowest market rates from the large depot main-

ern Europe and America, from which the Scanopens for it as a maritime and industrial Power dinavian countries and Baltic ports will draw with influence. The Japanese islands occupy in for the transfer of railroad cars has even been

true, and, if so, it promises a speedy ending of British islands in Western Europe, and with by means of which merchandise disembarked Inasmuch as the United States does a Prussia and Northern Russia, our commerce trammelled trade of the world as a free port.

OLD BUT TITAL. It is not only proverbial but true that small

worries make big burdens. So also minor delinquencies sometimes deserve severe censure. On of the defects of civilization in New-York is the imperfect designation of streets and houses by the legends on lamppests and the numerals on front doors. Perhaps the trouble arising from this source is not greater here than in many other cities, but it certainly is sufficient to warrant a protest and the prompt application of a remedy. No argument or catalogue is needed to convince New-Yorkers that the lampposts do not answer one of the purposes, at least, for which they exist. Everybody who has strained the muscles of his neck and abused his eyes in trying to ascertain from those pretentious guides where he was is an authority on the subject, and such persons are so overwhelming a ma jority of the population that an appeal from their judgment would be ridiculous. The lampposts are impostors as a class, though not al ways in the same line. Many of them have alto gether lost and probably long ago forgotten the names and numbers which once they bore with some claim to credit for their services to hu manity. Others have been distorted to such a degree that their proclamations are utterly false and hence peculiarly obnoxious to the laws of hospitality, in that they betray the blameless Grand High Cockalorumship if it is offered to stranger within our gates. Others again which | him. wear their official badges as if they were decorations to be proud of, instead of shabby, illegible and doubly vexatious obstacles in the way of searchers after truth, thus succeed in adding insult to injury. And the municipal au thorities by doing little or nothing to bring these delinquents to account share, nay, more, appropriate, their faults and ought to bear their blame. It is a sin to let such an imposition upon taxpayers and especially upon visitors from abroad continue year after year. It does con tinue, as everybody knows, and our firm conviction is that it increases.

So much for the shortcomings of the munic ipality. Individual citizens, however, if they have thoughts of coming into court on thi are clear. Far too many of them have cause the outer surface of its outer door pretty effectually conceals its identity at times when Nor is the case much better when its designation is inscribed upon a faulight in charfilled matchbox may be vainly exhausted in the not the worst indictment which can be brought are habitations here, and that too in streets wellnigh monopolized by citizens having large nossessions, which actually carry no numbers any where about them, so far at least as all except their limites are able to testify. There are few minor annovances in life more irritating than the necessity of ringing a stranger's doorbell in order to ascertain how near you are to the residence of an acquaintance. We put the case in tirely foolish. There was reason to doubt, in this precise form with deliberation, for experience must have convinced our readers that never by any possibility does such an approach in quest of information result in the discovery that

one has arrived at the place where he would be We offer these cursory remarks upon a tople restored to the lawmaking power the party its indestructible vitality, with only a frail hope which had for a generation faithfully defended that they will bear fruit. They may perhaps tent end. But "a sense of duty performed is a rainbow in the soul," and that is our reward,

> THE DEAN OF DENVER AGAIN. Dean H. Martyn Hart, of Denver, Col., has broken out again in "The Churchman," this

time to urge upon Congress the enactment of not merely because he believes that a 10 per cent income tax is in itself desirable, though doubtless he does so believe, but because he considers it a law imposed by God upon all men for all time. There is a freshness about the good Dean's exposition of this point that is only equalled by the freshness of the Dean himself. He declares that the philosophers and scientists are plainly "stumped" by the present social conditions. But the Dean says in his large, offhand way that we can, do without the guidance of these learned gentlemen. And of course we can; for, though modesty prevents him from mentioning the fact, have we not the Dean of Denver, of whom it may be said without exaggeration that he knows a little of everything. including theology? The savans are slient when we interrogate them as to a short cut to the Millennium; even Ellery Anderson fails us on that all-important matter. Like the poor, however, Dean Hart is always with us, and, like the poor also, is always ready to suggest ways in which other people shall spend their money. But we must hasten to give some of the points

of the Dean's unique argument. To begin with, the tithe is a Divine law; for not only the Bible, but the Dean says so. The first sin of Cain was "it would be the mart and staple of all the traffle not the murder of Abel, but a failure to pay "of the Baltic." It was not, however, until the the Divine income tax of 10 per cent. More over, the Jews paid not merely tithes, but really about one-third of their income, which strikes by Prussia, that the Danes took to heart the us as proving a little too much. But waiving in that country is the direct representative of the that point, the Dean's argument is that be cause God imposed a tithe on the Jews He imposes it on all mankind. There is something 1890, and within the short space of four years | delightfully Harterian about this argument that the scheme has been brought to a satisfactory gives it a unique place in the science of political economy. It would never have occurred to the grovelling savans, of whom the Dean speaks so contemptaously. And we venture to think that many of the Dean's clerical brethren will flippantly designate it as "rot." But if they think thus to discourage the Dean, they will find themselves mistaken. So long as "The Churchman" gives him a show he will continue to bumbrate, to the delight of many, and, we may add, to the delight of The Tribune also,

To those who might ask who should preside over the disbursement of this enormous fund, the Dean is ready with an answer. Not the politicians, he says, nor an elective board, but, in accordance with the rulings of the Bible, a Tithe Board of the ministers of religion-presumably Episcopalians. This Board would make everybody happy by giving to each his share of the tithe; and the Millennium would soon begin to loom in the horizon. The members of this Board would be chosen, though by whom is not stated, and, of course, for that reason would be absolutely honest. How entrancing the picture! And how unfortunate that it should be somewhat marred by memories of the man of Kerioth, who bore the com-

mon purse in the Apostolic College! But, as the Dean says, "all this is a matter

"men to Congress pledged to make tithing the "law of the land. It is the God-given mode of least remarkable feature about this yield of stones regulating the accumulation of wealth and of is the fact that their market is in no way glutted "helping the men who, from no fault of their the average price per carat last year showing an "own, have to walk life in lowly places and increase of almost 50 per cent over the average of "heavily weighted." We hope the Dean will meet with some encouragement in his holy crusade; for we should not want him to be so discouraged as to stop writing. But we must confess that he has a large contract on his hands. He can, however always be trusted to rise to the occasion. He did not hesitate last year to denounce the McKinley law as godless because it levied a duty on cassocks and pew rugs imported from England, a feature of that barbarous law that bore with especial force against the Far West, where, as is well known, English-made cassocks and pew rugs are absolutely essential to worship. We fear that Dean Hart must have neglected to send Governor McKinley a marked copy of his article on that subject; for the misguided man still goes on preaching Protection as though there were no such person as the Dean of Denver. And, judging by their votes in the last election, the people seem to be as ignorant of the Dean's fulmination as the

Governor himself. Now that the Dean has spoken, the responsibility rests upon Congress. We hope it will not shirk it. But to prevent that the Dean ought to draft a tithe bill and ask some Congressman to introduce it-Lafe Pence would be just the man. By all means let such a bill be introduced. Then, if it should be passed—and with the present Congress all things are possible except wisdom-the public as one man will name the Dean as the Grand High Cockalorum of the Clerical Tithe Board. But would be serve? Alas! There is doubt on that question, a doubt that constitutes the one speck in the amber of our happiness. We appeal to the Dean to take pity on his adopted land, and declare that he will take the

Mayor Gilroy has shown commendable courtesy n inviting Mayor-elect Strong to attend the meetings of the Board of Estimate next month, at which the final estimates are to be considered. At these meetings the amount to be expended by the city during the coming year will be determined. Thus Mr. Strong will not only see how the budget is made up but he will get a clear dea as to the expenditures which will be posable in the first year of his administration. The experience will be valuable to him in more ways

New-York is quite able to take care of its own business without the voluntary assistance of Brooklyn lawyers with a limited local reputa-

Much obloquy is being levelled at the Local Government Board in England for permitting the various workhouses in the mining districts to apprentice pauper lads to pitmen, the indentures practically converting the boys into slaves until ey attain their majority. The reports of the State inspectors concerning the system read atnost like pages of Dickens, and evoke memories of Oliver Twist. It seems that only a few of the lads serve their full time, the greater number of hem absconding, while others succumb to the unhealthy condition of their surroundings and to the brutality of their treatment by the pitmen who, no matter how honest and well meaning, are scarcely fitted to train and educate youth.

Colonel Fellows's "simple Christian life" seems sadly out of place in these troublous times.

Evidence of the enormous amount of money lying practically idle in London and awaiting investment is to be found in the announcement that the new Canadian 3 per cent Government loan was covered five times over within a few hours after being placed on the market-this too, in spite of the serious and persistent attacks that have been recently made upon the financial credit of the Dominion.

We are proud of the unusual display and high lass of The Tribune's advertising, and beg to direct the attention of readers to it. From habit, personal convenience and other reasons, many people dislike to transfer their custom om one house to another, even when they are aware that they are not well served and can do better somewhere else. The man who advertises wants all the trade he can get, and offers special inducements, either in prices, quality of goods or variety of stock, which are not to be had elsewhere. We advise our readers to consult the advertising columns of The Tribune for their daily wants. We believe that they will have better service, lower prices and better goods if they will scan closely the advertising columns and take full advantage of active competition in every branch of business. Try it.

Devotion to the old Shinto faith is not extinct n Japan, and a great temple at Kioto, on which ten years and many millions have been expended, is still incomplete, and work upon it not suspended even in the time of the greatest war which the country has ever had upon its hands. The women of that country give sign of their plous zeal in this work by contributing portions of their hair, which are braided into cables and used in the transportation of material to be employed in the construction of the building. Of these a large number have been worn out in the work accompanying the structure at Kioto, but more are forthcoming, showing a spirit of zeal and sacrifice among the women there not to be outdone by any of the missionaries among them, or by the builders of shrines and temples anywhere. Shintolsm is the old faith of Japan before the introduction of Buddhism and the Confucian philosophy, and does not now absorb a large part of the religious inspiration of the ountry, but still preserves a measure of vitality enough to build a new temple now and then amidst the ruin of its old ones, and supply testimony that in spite of the infiltration of newer faiths the lamp of its older one is still trimmed and burning. It has no theological scheme and no specific code of mora's, inculcating in general obedience to and reverence for the Mikado, who gods; and as a religion really amounts to little, not enough to justify the erection to it of such a spacious and costiy tabernacle. Japan is going on at such a pace in the adoption of modern usages that she will no doubt have a President before long after the American pattern, and then there will be nobody for the new Kloto altar to burn its incense to. There are sorry days ahead for those foolish

members of the Legislature who entangle themselves in the meshes of bosses.

So great has been the success of the railroad. line opened about two years ago between Jaffa and Jerusalem that the company has been encouraged to propose to the Ottoman authorities to build at its own expense an entire system of quays in the port of Jaffa, besides a new custom ouse. That such an offer should be made, and that there should exist a railroad company in Palestine capable of carrying it out, are favorable evidences of the progress of railroad enterprise in the Holy Land.

According to the official returns just issued concerning the trade of Queen Victoria's South African colonies, it appears that the value of the total export of diamonds from the Cape of Good Hope during the last twenty years has attained the astounding sum of \$350,000,000. If we remember that this is the exporters' price and that the wholesale buyers pay at least 50 per cent more. while the ordinary public, after the stones have been cut and mounted, pay at least four times the Chinese Empire. This report may well be Eastern Asia a position similar to that of the established with the Swedish scaport of Malmoe, of detail. Let the working classes." he contains that zum, the figures thus reached constitute sur-

tinues, "exercise their voting power and return prising testimony to the increase of both surplus wealth and the appetite for luxuries. Not the twenty years ago. Inasmuch as the official returns above quoted record that most of the stones go to America, where, in the words of the London "Spectator," diamonds are treated as a necessary addition to full dress," it would appear that it is our country which enjoys the greatest degree of prosperity, since we manifestly have the largest amount of money to expend on luxuries and personal adornment.

> The people of New-York State have repudiated bosses. So will they repudiate the servants of

PERSONAL.

Mr. Moses Y. Beach, who was for some years connected with the business department of The Tribune, is now living in San Diego, Cal., and has just been appointed business manager and correspondent of the San Diego branch of "The Los Angeles Times," one of the most influential papers of Southern California. Mr. Beach is a young man of ability and push, and has a thorough knowledge of journalism, and his many friends will be glad to hear of the success that is coming to him in his new home.

Mr. Rainilaierwong, the Prime Minister of Made. tascar, is the absolute ruler of that country, and his wife is the absolute ruler of him

In a letter in the new life of Whittier is found this comment on Browning's "Men and Women":
"It seems to me like a galvanic battery in full glay, Its spasmodic utterances and intense passion make me feel as if I had been taking a bath among electrical cels."

The Heine Monument Committee, of Düsseldorf, is still hunting for a site on which to place the monument to the great poet. After a number of cities had decided to give no place to it, appeals were made to Frankfort and Cologne, but it is believed the request of the committee will meet the usual result. In case no German city wishes the monu-ment, it is planned to present the model to the Empress of Austria, who is a great admirer of the poet.

Just as Champ Clark, of Misseuri, was beginning to have fun with himself in Congress, he was de feated for re-election, and that, too, by a plain, every-day teacher of singing. The Municipal Council of Paris has voted to name

street after Ernst Renam. The decision, however, a aroused some opposition.

Dean Hole need expect no pleasant words from the Prohibitionists if a Detroit paper reports him cor rectly. According to the report he said: "While I cannot agree with the opinion of many that saloons cannot agree with the opinion of the should be open all day Sunday, I certainly think they should be open a part of that day. I don't know to what extent your laboring people drank beer in this country, but the workingman in England must have his best with his Sunday dinner, and I cannot see any wrong in that. Some say, Let also how it on Saturday clight, but he wants it a certain time before the customary dinner-hour, when he can get it as he wants it. his whiskey and his wine at his c Why must be have privileges the w not have? Therefore, I say, have sa

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Remittance men" is the term applied in British Columbia to sons of Englishmen sent there learn farming. "They go about in knickerbockers, big shoes, cloth caps and eyeslasses, painting things red as long as their remittances last. For two weeks before the next check arrives they keep quiet, because they have no money for making a

First Citizen—So he punched your head? Second Ditto (with his head bound up)—Oh, yes

rather.
First Citizen-But did nothing come of it?
Second Ditto-Nothing come of it? Why, look at
my head!—(London Globe.

Silver Dollar Bland and Silver Dollar Smith are both outside the breastworks.

Joy Turned to Wee .- Young Suburh (gloomily)-m afraid our straw-ride party will have to be

Friend-My goodness! No team? "We have a team."

"No wagon"
"Got a wagon"
"No straw, perhaps?"
"Plenty of straw."
"Then, what's the matter?"
"No fish horns."—(Street & Smith's Good News.

Danbury, Conn., elected a Democratic Judge of Probate, gave a majority to the Republican canditate for State Senator, elected two Democratio Representatives, and gave a majority to the Re-

publican State ticket. Lady of the House-Listen, Charlotte, I am going to give a parry, supper and a dance. Now, you will have to show what you can do, so as to keep up the credit of my establishment.

Cook-With pleasure, ma'am, but I can only dance the waitz and the polka. You will have to excuse me from the quadrilles.—Questige Blatter.

"The Rochester Post-Express" likes the "meets of the Genesee Valley Hunt Club, because the fox

generally gets away. American Slang .- From "The Mbwpka Gazette":

It appears that the Republican and Democratic tribes have had a fierce battle, in which the latter were completely routed. We learn further that the victors are converting their foes into soup as fast as they can dispose of them."—(Cincinnati Tribune. The China-Japanese war will tell certainly upon commerce of China and Japan with European and American countries. The total of that merce amounted, in 1892, to a little more than \$400,000,000. In that year the goods imported into Thina reached a value of 137,423,000 taels, or about

\$150,000,000. The exportations of allk, tea, china, articles from that country mounted to 102,584,000 taels, or \$115,000,000. In the same year, 1892, Japan imported 61,000,000 yeas, or dollars, of foreign goods, and exported about \$1,000, tively more considerable than that of China, whose population is so much larger than that of the

A Benefactor.—"I'm sorry Bill got beat," said the constituent. "That ther bill he was intending to get passed will never git through, I suppose." "What was it?" asked the other constituent. "Wy, you know what is called a dereliet—one of them abandoned ships that is sich a danger to navigation?"

"Yes."

Well, Bill he allowed to git a bill through requirin them all to carry red lights at night. It would 'a been a big thing fer navigation, and fer Bill, too."—(Indianapolis Journal.

"The Utica Observer" denies that the people of Central New-York pronounce Utica as though it were spelled "Uticy." And it gets back on "The

Sun" of this city, in which the statement occurred, as follows: "But how about the pronunciati New-Yorkers? What shall we of Central New York think of the 'queer pronunciation' of those who claim 'New-Yawk' or 'Hahlem' as their home? How about the young man who comes up here and tells us about taking some 'guoil' (girl) 'faw' a drive in Central 'Pawk' behind his new 'hawss'? And the young man who takes the cable 'cahs' uptown to 'Fawty-thoird'-st., and from there rides home on his 'w'eel' (wheel his pronunciation? Isn't it a bit 'queer'?

Merely Wanted to Know.—The little girl had been fibbing and been caught in the act. Discipline was necessary, and her father, a prominent West Side politician, took her into the nursery, gave her a lecture on the sin of lying, and scrubbed her mouth out thoroughly with soap and water.

"Now Winifred," he said, with fatherly firmness, as he wiped away her tears, "you will never do the like again, will you, dear?"

"No, papa," answered Winifred, checking a sob. "Have y—you soaped your mouth out since the 'lection, papa?"—(Chicago Tribune.

A Philadelphia dentist says that dentists always dread fine weather, "I can always tell," plains, "when a storm is coming without consulting either a barometer or the weather forecasts. My patients are the best barometers in the world: The teeth are peculiarly affected by damp weather, When strangers begin flockparticularly bad teeth. ing to my office complaining of toothache and pains in the jaw, I know that we are going to have spell of bad weather. A good bit of it is neuralgia, but it is a sure sign. This rush of business keeps up until the stormy weather sets in, and when business falls off I know the storm is abating. and that we will have fine weather. When tooth-ache patients are few and far between you can rest assured that a season of pleasant is at hand."

The Pennsylvania Railroad has just approved the model for the large map which is to aftern the model for the large map which is to aftern the Broadmodel for the large map which is to attorn the morth wall of the main waiting-room of the Broad-north wall of the main waiting-room of the Amerist. station, submitted some time ago by the American Bank Note Company, and that company is now at work on it. The map wait be 120 feet long by 15 feet wide, and when completed will be the largest in the world. It will be painted in oil on the finest canvas, and will show the lines of the "Pennsy canvas," and its connections through all the Pates of the Union.—(Philadelphia Record.